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of a régime, France suffers on her part; there is neither strength nor time to perform durable work." He suggests that the criminals be sent elsewhere, "to the islands of Kerguelen, for instance, south of Africa, where, it is said, there are only seals and a Consul. The climate there is excellent."

These criticisms on the system of deportation and the ridiculous petting of the deported by the French Republic are but the prelude to a concise exposition of the real value of Guiana through its numerous natural resources, which the author cursorily enumerates, and the use which, under the system of government, is made of them. The impression caused by the contrast recalls, in the most striking manner, the conduct of France towards her former colony of Canada. The same neglect, the same abandonment of the most essential interests. Guiana, one of the richest (naturally) regions of the earth, is made to depend, not even on the mother-country, but on its neighbours, and especially on the United States, for most commodities of life. With the exception of gold-dust, it exports almost nothing. France, which consumes annually six to seven hundred tons of rubber, receives, of that amount, only a few tons from its colony of Cayenne, where rubber and the *balata* grow well. Cotton is abandoned, coffee and sugar have to be imported, and the duties which the French Government exacts on all such necessities of life are exorbitant. The number of souls (deported not included) in Guiana is stated at about thirty-five thousand, and the smallness of this number (in proportion to the territory) is generally attributed to insalubrity. There is no doubt that the coast is not healthy; but if we can trust the figures given by Mr. Bordeaux, mortality in Guiana is not by any means as great as in Senegal, in Martinique, and in Guadeloupe. In the former region it is six and seventeen hundredths per cent., on the islands from eight to nine, in Guiana two and a half per cent. Statistics are not an absolutely sure criterion; still, with margin enough for error, the figures are in favour of Guiana.

Recent events in Guadeloupe seem to indicate a state of things in that island similar to what Mr. Bordeaux reports of Guiana.

A. F. B.

The Log of a Sea Angler. Sport and Adventures in Many Seas with Spear and Rod. By Charles Frederick Holder. x and 385 pp. and Index. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, 1906.

Mr. Holder has long been known as a writer on natural history, and especially on zoological topics. Much of the sea-angling experience recorded in this volume was obtained during the years when the author was one of a party of scientific men who were studying the growth and development of coral reefs off the coasts of Florida and sending collections of corals, fish, shells, and other specimens to the Smithsonian and other institutions. These researches resulted in new discoveries regarding the growth of corals indigenous to the Florida reef; and there was plenty of time, too, for fishing exploits in the summer months, the best time for the sport, though the increasing heat drives most northern anglers home before the finest part of the season begins. Mr. Holder knows how to write for entertainment as well as edification, and his twenty-four chapters on many kinds of sea-game, including the man-eating shark and the Spanish mackerel, afford many vivid glimpses of this kind of diversion. It is agreeable to hear from him that the old dictum is still endorsed, that no gentleman will catch more fish than he knows will be utilized. While his Florida experiences supply the larger part of his reminiscences, he has drawn, also, upon other localities from Maine to Cali-

fornia. He says that the splendid-hued Spanish mackerel of the Mexican Gulf "is a gamy creature of most exasperating habit," whose sudden and fitful appearance off the coast always causes great excitement among the native fishermen. A short chapter is given to this fish, which, strangely enough, does not figure in the excellent index.

Down in Porto Rico. By **George Milton Fowles.** 163 pp. 17 Illustrations. Eaton & Mains, New York, 1906. (Price, 75c.)

Perhaps Mr. Fowles is optimistic, but he certainly gives many reasons for his firm faith that Porto Rico is on the highway to attain success in her efforts to become "a worthy member of the sisterhood of States." He gives in his book the results of first-hand information obtained by careful investigation during a year on the island spent in studying the home life, institutions, and condition of the people. The book opens with a geographical description and historical sketch of the island, and then follow chapters on the homes of the people, their characteristics and customs, their education under the Spanish régime and, later, under our military and civil government, their morals and religion, the present industrial and political situation, and a summary of the results of the author's studies.

Mr. Fowles does not minimize the fact that there are causes of political discontent and various other difficulties in the way of Porto Rico's advancement; but he sees abundant evidence that the islanders are getting a start in the right direction. Already 60,000 children are receiving a common-school education, and present misunderstandings will disappear when the rising generation, understanding our institutions better, comes on the stage. The union of Church and State proved disastrous, but Porto Rico is now released from ecclesiastical bondage. Many thousands of the men and women have lived together though not legally united, but a great impetus has been given to the establishment of legal homes. Economic conditions are improving. This is one of the best books that has been written for all who wish to know more about Porto Rican conditions. The half-tone photographs are excellent, but the map is poor.

Archives Marocaines. Publication de la Mission Scientifique du Maroc. Par **Maurice Besnier.** 65 pp. and Map. E. Leroux, Paris, 1906. (Price, 2 fr.)

We have the French chiefly to thank for the additions that have been made to our knowledge of Morocco in recent years. This book is the result of diligent search among the writings of early geographers or of modern authorities who have written about them to find what the ancients knew of Morocco. The earliest allusions to Morocco seem to be found in Homer, whose island of the nymph Calypso is supposed to be the little island of Perejil in the Strait of Gibraltar. The author reviews the ancient documents relating to Morocco, taking up first those that describe the coasts and then those treating of the interior. Authors and documents later than the third century of the Christian era add scarcely anything to what was known by earlier writers. The incomplete and fragmentary information that the ancients transmitted to us is then discussed. It is found to be impossible to locate many points mentioned by the early geographers, but the author believes that future archæological research in Morocco will throw light on many questions.